

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

TO THE BUYER: Please study this seed list carefully. Check the names of growers who offer seeds of interest to you. Write letters or send postal cards to all names checked. Indicate your amount of seed you wish and ask for quotations and samples. For your protection insist upon delivery to you of Association sealed seed in approved bags. Do not delay. Write today!

OKLAHOMA CERTIFIED SEEDS

SEED LIST

FALL, 1937



Oklahoma Crop Improvement Association Stillwater, Oklahoma

The Oklahoma Crop Improvement Association is an organization of Oklahoma farmers and seedsmen cooperating closely with crop specialists of the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College in producing and marketing pure bred seed of the adapted and tested varieties of field crops. As a result of this cooperation the Oklahoma Seed Certification Standards have been evolved, and approved officially by the department of agronomy of the college. Members of the association are expected to meet these standards in the sale of any seed for planting purposes. A careful system of seed inspection is maintained and the methods used by members are subject to examination at all times by inspectors of the association.

Two classes of OKLAHOMA CERTIFIED SEEDS are on the market; namely, "Registered seed" and "Certified seed." Registered seed is handled by such methods as to insure highest purity and quality and is designed for use as foundation stock seed. Such seed is the progeny of carefully controlled seed plots. Registered seed is re-cleaned and graded, and sold in approved bags which have the association tag for registered seed, BLUE IN COLOR, attached. The amount of registered seed available on the market is limited. Prices are of necessity higher than prices on certified seed, and are fixed jointly by the association directors and the growers. Registered seed must be sold in approved bags and its sale is restricted to the grower himself, unless the bags are sealed.

Certified seed is produced from registered seed, or from a preceding crop of certified seed on the grower's own farm. Certified seed is the most important class of association seed sold commercial-

ly. Certified seed is sold in containers with the association tag, YELLOW IN COLOR, attached.

In some instances dealers prefer to buy certified seed, bin run, unbagged, in truck or carlots, at specified premium above the market. Dealers interested in such purchases are invited to write directly to the growers listed for samples and special quotations. However, certified seed purchased in this way shall not be resold by the dealer as OKLAHOMA CERTIFIED SEED, bearing the association tag for certified seed, and the grower is not considered further liable by the association for the purity and quality of the seed.

IMPORTANT: Persons interested in buying OKLAHOMA CERTIFIED SEEDS are urged to write or send a postal card request to several growers of each variety. Indicate the amount of seed you want to buy and ask for quotations and samples. If you have any difficulty in locating the seed you want, you are urgently requested to write the Oklahoma Crop Improvement Association, Stillwater, Oklahoma, concerning your needs.

The purpose of this seed list is to enable prospective buyers to select seed of high quality and the variety desired. The seed crops of all members must pass one or more inspections in the field, and after harvesting, a sample of seed representative of that which the grower expects to sell is sent to association headquarters for inspection. The association, however, makes no guarantee of any lot of seed on the list, and assumes no responsibility in connection therewith, for upon the grower rests the responsibility of delivering stock equal in quality to the tested sample.

WHEAT

Reports of receipts at the terminal markets following the 1937 wheat harvest indicate a considerable amount of damage to wheat from stinking smut or bunt in many western counties. At the time of field inspection no stinking smut or bunt was found in any of the field listed below for certification.

Association growers follow the practice of

treating seed wheat for smut regularly, when any smut damage is reported in the community. Buyers are urged to treat all seed for stinking smut or bunt to avoid risk of smut damage. Methods of smut control may be obtained from your county agent, or from the Extension Service, Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, Stillwater, Oklahoma.

Name and Address	County Where Grown	Purity	Grower Restric- tions	Certified Seed—Bus. for Sale
------------------	--------------------------	--------	-----------------------------	------------------------------------

TURKEY

C. H. Martin, Forgan -----	Beaver	Pure (R)		100
Del Norte Ranch, R-3, Drummond -----	Garfield	Pure		2,700
E. A. Matter, R-4, Hooker -----	Texas	Pure		150

SIBLEY 81

L. F. Carroll, Newkirk -----	Kay	Tr. smooth wheat		800
------------------------------	-----	------------------	--	-----

BLACKHULL

W. C. Nelson, R-1, Goltry -----	Alfalfa	Pure		2,000
G. B. Neely, R-3, Geary -----	Blaine	Pure (R)		600
A. E. Ford, R-1, Carrier -----	Garfield	Pure (R)	(3)	1,500
Mick Elliott, R-1, Altus -----	Jackson	Pure	(1)	600
W. P. Weber, R-3, Cordell -----	Washita	Pure		1,400
John Gaden, R-2, Mutual -----	Woodward	Pure		4,000

EARLY BLACKHULL

A. E. Ford, R-1, Carrier -----	Garfield	Pure	(3)	100
--------------------------------	----------	------	-----	-----

TENMARQ

Ben S. Allison, R-2, Cherokee -----	Alfalfa	Pure (R)		200
H. A. Bathurst, R-3, Cherokee -----	Alfalfa	Pure	(1)	475
O. A. Findley, R-3A, Kiowa, Kan. -----	Alfalfa	Pure	(3)	450
John F. Hoffman, R-3, Kiowa, Kan. -----	Alfalfa	Pure (R)		475
Dellis V. Nelson, R-1, Goltry -----	Alfalfa	Pure (R)		600
Mick Haynes, R-1, Norman -----	Cleveland	Pure		1,300
Frank P. Hughes, Norman -----	Cleveland	Pure		350
A. C. Lemons, R-1, Norman -----	Cleveland	Pure	(1)	100
J. J. Meyers, R-1, Norman -----	Cleveland	Pure		200
W. S. Puckett, R-1, Norman -----	Cleveland	Pure		475
Clarence Reeds, R-5, Oklahoma City -----	Cleveland	Pure		1,400
E. R. Williamson, B-83, Noble -----	Cleveland	Pure	(1)	550
Dale A. Nelson, R-2, Carrier -----	Garfield	Pure		3,000
B. Earle Cole, R-1, Altus -----	Jackson	Pure		350
Mick Elliott, R-1, Altus -----	Jackson	Pure	(1)	400
J. W. McAskill, R-2, Headrick -----	Jackson	Pure	(1)	800
Tom Moore, Olustee -----	Jackson	Pure		250
B. F. Murphy, R-1, Elmer -----	Jackson	Pure		250
Ward Perryman, R-2, Duke -----	Jackson	Pure		150
J. L. Thomas, Eldorado -----	Jackson	Pure	(1)	200
Paul Walker & Son, R-1, Blair -----	Jackson	Pure		250
Thos. E. Willis, R-3, Olustee -----	Jackson	Pure		100
Will Gillespie, R-1, Blackwell -----	Kay	Tr Blackhull		100
Eugene F. Nicholson, Orienta -----	Major	Pure		4,000
M. I. Lessinger, R-6, Oklahoma City -----	Oklahoma	Pure	(1)	300
B. F. Morava, R-6, Oklahoma City -----	Oklahoma	Pure		500
Austin Vanderford, R-6, Oklahoma City -----	Oklahoma	Pure	(1)	600
Carberry Bros. Star R-8, Farry -----	Woods	Pure		230

Name and Address	County Where Grown	Purity	Grower Restric- tions	Certified Seed—Bus. for Sale
CHEYENNE				
Albert Streich, B-291, Goltry -----	Alfalfa	Pure		600
Ernest L. Fry, R-1, Thomas -----	Custer	Pure		3,000

HARVEST QUEEN				
B. F. Morava, R-6, Oklahoma City -----	Oklahoma	Tr Turkey & Blackhull		500

KAWVALE				
Jap Albright & Sons, R-3, Bartlesville -----	Osage	Pure		75
O. Ferguson, B-195, Hominy -----	Osage	Pure (R)		600
Big Hominy Falls Farm, B-627, Hominy -----	Osage	Pure		300
O. E. Polson, Vinita -----	Craig	Pure		150

EAGLE CHIEF				
C. H. Hyde, Alva -----	Woods	Pure		2,000

Note: Explanation of references shown in column headed "Grower Restrictions" follows:

- (1) First year grower. Field inspection shows other varieties of the same crop on the same farm. Sales restricted to county where grower lives.
- (2) Second year grower. Same restrictions apply as given above.
- (3) Old grower. Field inspection shows more than one variety of same crop grown on same farm. The grower has a good association record and his sales for the present year are not restricted.

OATS

Oats varieties were approved for certification in 1937 on the basis of varietal purity and quality of grain, and freedom from noxious weed seeds. Seed oats are listed as showing a trace of Johnson grass regardless of whether any seed was found in the inspected referee sample, if the field shows isolated patches or a sprinkling of Johnson grass which has not been kept under control. Association growers treat oats for smut each year, if any trace of

smut is found in the inspected crop. Only a bare trace was noted in any of the fields inspected for certification. Buyers are urged to treat for smut, using approved methods, and to take no chances. Instructions for treating smut may be obtained from your county agent, or from the Extension Service, Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, Stillwater, Oklahoma.

Name and Address	County Where Grown	Purity	Smut	Certified Seed—Bus. for Sale
FULGHUM (KANOTA)				
G. B. Neely, R-3, Geary -----	Blaine	Pure (R)		400
Ernest L. Fry, R-1, Thomas -----	Custer	Pure		3,500
A. E. Ford, R-1, Carrier -----	Garfield	Pure (R)	Tr.	400
L. F. Carroll, Newkirk -----	Kay	Tr. wheat		400
J. F. Rollins, R-1, Locust Grove -----	Mayes	Pure		500
Cobbs and Carr Farm, R-2, Watova -----	Nowata	Pure		1,000
O. Ferguson, B-195, Hominy -----	Osage	Pure (R)		500
Big Hominy Falls Farm, B-627, Hominy -----	Osage	Pure		150
Carl Andrews, Stillwater -----	Payne	Tr. barley		400

FULGHUM (COKER'S 3)				
B. F. Morava, R-6, Oklahoma City -----	Oklahoma	Tr wheat	Tr.	900
Austin Vanderford, R-6, Oklahoma City -----	Oklahoma	Pure	Sp.	1,300

RED RUSTPROOF (NORTEX)				
Victor Thornton, R-3, Caddo -----	Bryan	Pure	Tr.	300
A. L. Jones, Coleman -----	Johnston	Pure	Tr.	450

BARLEY

Name and Address	County Where Grown	Purity	Smut	Certified Seed—Bus. for Sale
------------------	--------------------------	--------	------	------------------------------------

MICHIGAN WINTER

Ben S. Allison, R-2, Cherokee -----	Alfalfa	Pure (R)		200
Harry Main, R-3, Cherokee -----	Alfalfa	Pure		200
Dellis V. Nelson, R-1, Goltry -----	Alfalfa	Pure (R)		200
G. B. Neely, R-3, Geary -----	Blaine	Pure (R)		600
Jacob A. Voth, R-A, Kremlin -----	Garfield	B. tr. wheat		1,000
Grant Murray, Pauls Valley -----	Garvin	Pure (R)	Tr.	650
Emil A. Dester, R-3, Deer Creek -----	Grant	B. tr. wheat		100
B. Earle Cole, R-1, Altus -----	Jackson	Tr.wheat		500

MISSOURI EARLY BEARDLESS

Al Turinsky, R-1, Mounds -----	Creek	Tr. wheat	B. tr.	2,500
L. I. Joyner, Wakita -----	Grant	Pure		50
B. Earle Cole, R-1, Altus -----	Jackson	Pure		150
John H. Kaney, R-2, Blackwell -----	Kay	Pure		275
Jap Albright & Sons, R-3, Bartlesville -----	Osage	Pure	B. tr.	175
Alfred Pacheco, R-1, Miami -----	Ottawa	Tr. wheat	B. tr.	200
E. A. Swim, Stillwater -----	Payne	Tr. wheat		300
		Tr. bearded		
Paul Stritzke, R-1, Talala -----	Rogers	barley	B. tr.	150
Roy Wilson, Collinsville -----	Rogers	Tr. wheat	Tr.	400
		Tr. bearded		
Sand Springs Home Farm, Sand Springs -----	Tulsa	barley		100

ABRUZZI RYE

Glenn E. Dill, R-4, Okemah -----	Okfuskee	Pure		700
----------------------------------	----------	------	--	-----

ALFALFA

Oklahoma Common. Oklahoma Common alfalfa seed was approved for certification on the basis of known origin and adaptation, quality of seed, and freedom from noxious weed seed. Also, fields approved for certification were found to be free of alfalfa wilt.

Records from growers show that certified stocks of Oklahoma Common were produced from alfalfa seed introduced into the state about 25 years ago when alfalfa culture first began. The original seed came from adjoining sections in Kansas.

Name and Address	County Where Grown	Purity	Bus. for Sale
------------------	--------------------------	--------	---------------

H. A. Bathurst, Cherokee -----	Alfalfa	Pure	200
P. N. Manning, Jet -----	Alfalfa	Pure	200

Note: Growers who are permitted to sell a limited quantity of registered seed are indicated by (R) in the column headed "Purity."

Look for purity and quality. The offerings of certified seed by different certified growers will vary to some extent in purity and quality. Absolute purity of a seed crop in a large field is a desirable goal seldom attained. Certified seed growers are continually striving to produce seed of highest purity and of good quality. A seed crop listed as pure may contain a few off type plants per acre which can be found with difficulty. A "trace" (Tr.) of mixture will indicate approximately one or two off type plants per square rod. A "bare trace" (B. Tr.) will indicate a mixture of two to three off type plants in approximately three

square rods. A "sprinkle" (Sp.) will indicate a mixture with other kinds only of grain (except rye) at the rate of four to six plants per square rod.

However, an almost complete separation of oats from wheat, or wheat from barley is possible when the grower is skilled in the use of an efficient seed cleaner. The grains or weed seeds depends upon the final examination of a referee sample which the grower affirms is representative of all the seed he expects to sell. Consequently, a sprinkling of mixture may be evident in the field, but only a bare trace may be found in the seed offered for sale.

VARIETIES OF WHEAT

Turkey. Turkey is the name most commonly used for the Crimean group of hard winter wheats grown in the United States. The original home of the variety is in the area of Russia north and east of the Black Sea and north of the Caucasus mountains. First introductions of this wheat into the United States were made by Russian Mennonite immigrants who settled in the middle Great Plains, chiefly Kansas, in the early seventies. Each family is said to have brought over a bushel or more of Crimean wheat for seed and from this seed was grown the first crops of hard winter wheat in this country. Turkey is winter hardy and drouth resistant and is considered well adapted to the entire hard winter wheat area. The variety has always been popular with millers as a bread wheat.

Turkey has been grown under many different names, a few of which are: Turkey Red, Crimean, Kharkof, Malakof, Red Russian and Defiance.

Blackhull. Blackhull was originated by Earl G. Clark of Sedgwick, Kansas as a selection from a field of Turkey made in 1912. The variety was first distributed in the fall of 1917. The variety is quite similar to Turkey in growth characteristics. Except under certain unfavorable weather conditions, the chaff of Blackhull shows black strips on the surface, or sometimes are almost entirely black. The variety is a few days earlier than Turkey. It is considered less winter hardy than Turkey, but will stand average Oklahoma winters without difficulty. At one time the variety was criticized severely by millers who complained regarding the quality of gluten of the variety. At the present time millers do not discriminate against Blackhull.

A strain of the original Blackhull, known as Clark's Superhard Blackhull, was placed upon the market in 1926 by Earl G. Clark of Sedgwick, Kansas. Mr. Clark states that the strain is a selection from the original Blackhull which was made beginning in 1921. Experiment station trials have never indicated any superiority of this strain over the original variety.

Early Blackhull was selected from a field of Blackhull in 1921 by A. P. Haeberle of Clearwater, Kansas. The variety is eight days earlier and somewhat shorter than Blackhull. In normal seasons Early Blackhull may be expected to yield less than Blackhull. Reports of western growers indicate that good yields were obtained from Early Blackhull in seasons of extreme drouth when other varieties were near failure.

Cheyenne. Cheyenne is the progeny of a plant selection from Crimean in 1922 at the Nebraska Experiment Station, Lincoln, Nebraska. The variety was distributed to farmers in 1930 as Nebraska No. 50 and named Cheyenne in 1933. The variety has yielded well in western Oklahoma variety tests. It has a stiff straw and is resistant to shattering and has proved popular for harvesting with a combine. It is a fair milling wheat.

Tenmarq. Tenmarq was produced from a hybrid between Marquis and a pedigreed selection made from a Turkey introduction. The original cross was made in 1917 at Manhattan, Kansas and the plant selection now known as Tenmarq was made by Dr. J. H. Parker in 1921. The new variety was released for commercial distribution in 1932. The variety has proved popular with millers as a beard wheat. Numerous tests of the variety have proved it to be a good yielder, nonshattering, and stands well for combining.

Eagle Chief. Eagle Chief is described as a mixture or a segregating population from a field cross of Turkey and Fulcaster or some other soft wheat. Eagle Chief was increased from plant selections made by C. H. Hyde of Alva, Oklahoma in 1920. At that time Mr. Hyde was growing a Turkey introduction known as Kharkof. The seed was increased until 1927 at which time it was distributed commercially by Mr. Hyde.

Fulcaster. The early history of Fulcaster is quite obscure. Many names have been used for wheat similar to Fulcaster. An early authority states that it was produced in 1886 and is the result of a hybrid between Fultz, a smooth wheat, and Lancaster, a bearded wheat. Fulcaster is a bearded, soft, red winter variety with whitish chaff and purplish straw at maturity. It is a popular variety throughout the soft, red winter wheat growing area from eastern Oklahoma and Kansas to Maryland and Virginia. The variety has been grown under many different names, a few of which are: Dietz Longberry, Marvelous, Millennium, Miracle, Peck, Half Bushel.

Kawvale. Kawvale is an original selection made in 1918 from Indiana swamp at the Kansas Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kansas by Dr. J. H. Parker. The variety was released for distribution in the fall of 1932. It is considered to be a high yielding variety and resistant to leaf rust and Hessian fly attack. The variety has proved popular in its introduction into northeastern Oklahoma.

Harvest Queen. The early history of the variety is not definitely known. Mr. E. S. Marshall of De Soto, Kansas selected a tall promising stool of wheat from some other variety in 1895, increased it in 1896 and named it Harvest Queen in 1897. It is a beardless, soft red winter variety with whitish chaff and tall, bright, strong straw. It is considered medium late in time of maturity. The variety has been grown and sold under different names and is often referred to as Queen. Harvest Queen is one of the leading varieties of soft wheat in the Kansas-Oklahoma area and is quite common in the soft wheat area of north central Oklahoma.

VARIETIES OF OATS, BARLEY AND RYE

Red Rustproof. Red Rustproof oats were introduced into the southern states from the Mediterranean Sea region at an early date. This type of oats is apparently best adapted to the warmer temperatures of the south. Numerous selections of Red Rustproof oats have been made by the experiment stations and different individuals and later distributed commercially. Most Red Rustproof oats on the market are unimproved and show mixtures of types.

Nortex, a pedigreed selection made at the Texas Substation No. 6, Denton, Texas, has given good results in numerous trials in southern Oklahoma.

Fulghum. Fulghum oats are said to be the result of a single plant selection made about 1900 from a field of Red Rustproof (Appler) oats by J. A. Fulghum of Warrenton, Georgia. Fulghum oats are considered medium early in time of maturity and are popular on that account. In numerous tests by experiment stations in Oklahoma, Arkansas, Kansas, Texas and other states Fulghum oats have led in yield. At the present time, Fulghum is the most important variety in Oklahoma and Kansas. Fulghum oats are grown and sold as Kanota oats in Kansas. Pedigreed selections of Fulghum oats have been made by several experiment stations and by different individuals.

Frazier was developed from a locally grown field of Fulghum oats by the Texas Substation No. 6 at Denton, Texas. Some of the purest strains of Fulghum have been developed by the Coker's Pedigreed Seed Company of Hartsville, South Carolina.

Michigan Winter Barley. Michigan Winter barley was developed by F. A. Spragg, plant breeder of the Michigan Experiment Station, from eight selected lots provided by Mr. H. B. Derr of the U. S. Department of Agriculture beginning in the fall of 1909. As a result of severe winter killing in the years that followed, a promising strain was selected which was later named Michigan Winter. Early trials of the strain proved it to be a high yielder. It was first distributed in 1916. It was grown quite extensively in certain sections of Michigan until about 1923 when it was severely affected by winter killing after a hard winter. A few years later it again became prominent in southern Michigan. Urgent demand for a winter hardy barley in Oklahoma lead to its introduction into this state. The first trial of the variety in Oklahoma was made about 1923

by Ben S. Allison, Cherokee, Alfalfa county. Mr. Allison has been a successful grower of the variety. Tests conducted by the state and federal experiment stations of Oklahoma have proved that the variety is one of the best for Oklahoma conditions. It is a bearded six row type.

Missouri Early Beardless. Missouri Early beardless barley is an early maturing strain of the hooded type. It was first found on the farm of C. H. E. Walther, Boonville, Cooper county, Missouri about 1932. It was tested by the Missouri Experiment Station and found to be quite winter hardy, and, to some extent, chinch bug resistant. Early trials indicated that the variety could be used to advantage in a cropping system in which the early barley was followed immediately with soybeans in a cattle feed program.

The variety has been widely distributed in Oklahoma during the past two years. In tests made by the state and federal experiment stations of Oklahoma the variety was found to yield much less than adapted types and was much lighter in weight of grain. Adapted varieties of winter barley are all early in maturity and extreme earliness may be a disadvantage under western Oklahoma conditions if the crop develops too rapidly during dry spring weather and ahead of May rains. In eastern Oklahoma, Missouri Early beardless barley should prove a desirable nurse crop in growing lespedeza and sweet clover. It matures from May 18 to May 25 depending upon the location, and can be followed with cowpeas or soybeans for soil improvement or late feed.

Abruzzi. Abruzzi rye was introduced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture into the south over thirty years ago. Tests conducted by different southern experiment stations indicate that Abruzzi is the leading variety of rye for the south. Breeding work of this variety was undertaken by David R. Coker of Hartsville, South Carolina, about 1909. A number of pedigreed strains of the variety have been distributed since that time.

Abruzzi is an early maturing productive variety. The variety makes a comparatively erect growth and is considered very desirable for winter pasture. On the other hand the variety is sometimes damaged by early freezes. It is probable that Abruzzi is best adapted to southeastern counties of the state, and that the area of its culture should be confined to the southern half of Oklahoma.

